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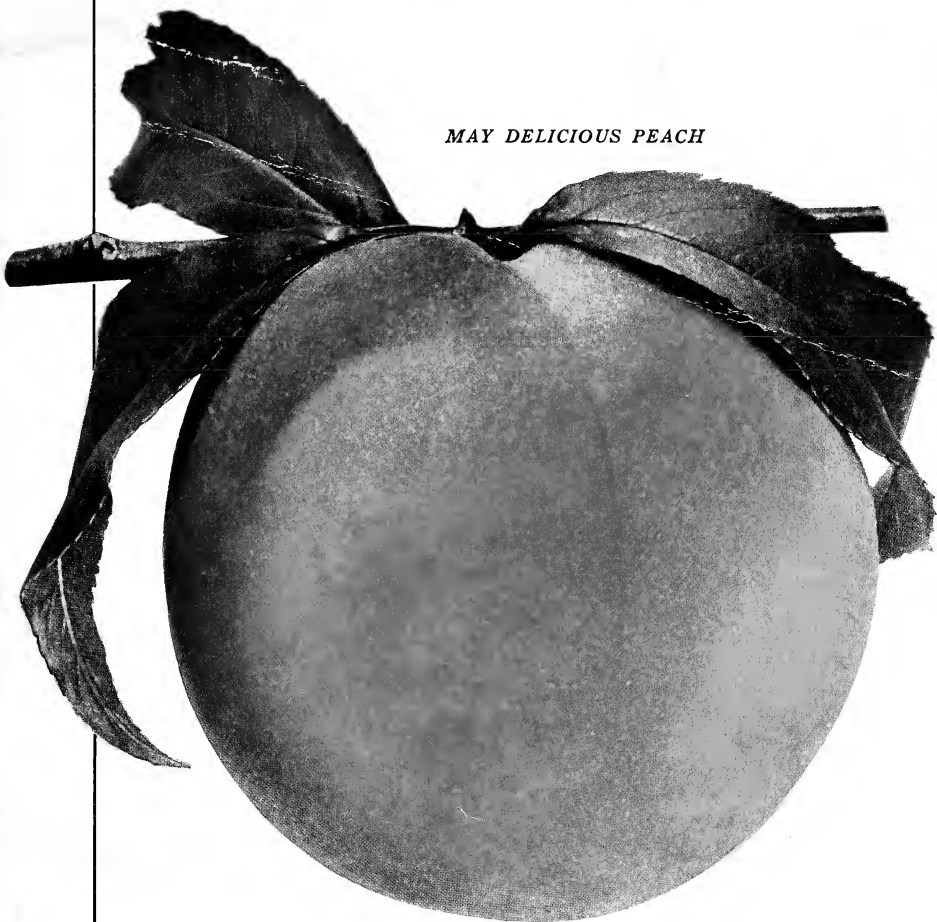
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Pleasure and Profit Come with this Trio of Trees

MAY DELICIOUS PEACH



GREENSBORO NURSERIES

JOHN A. YOUNG & SONS, Owners

GREENSBORO

NORTH CAROLINA



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

SOUTHERN AND ACCLIMATED

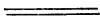
FRUIT TREES, VINES, PLANTS, ETC.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

The Greensboro Nurseries,

JOHN A. YOUNG & SONS, Proprietors

GREENSBORO, N. C.



HARDY MARKET ORCHARD FRUIT

A SPECIALTY.

Prefatory

It is with pleasure and pardonable pride that we present to our patrons and the public this new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue. We make no extravagant announcements, or promises impossible of fulfillment, but, believing that "merit will win," we ask your patronage, confident that we can give you full value and entire satisfaction.

Planters all over the country will appreciate the fact that we are

LOCATED IN AN INTERMEDIATE CLIMATE

where stock will not be destroyed or even injured by Northern blizzards or extreme Southern heat. Our soil is of the character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, and that solid, firm texture of wood, with abundant fibrous roots, so necessary to successful transplanting.

We have been over a third of a century in the nursery business and fruit-growing. The assortments we grow are not restricted to the wants of any particular section, but we aim to grow

THE LEADING VARIETIES

that are in demand throughout our country, including those proved to be reliable.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reason to feel suspicious.

In this catalogue we endeavor to give concise, honest descriptions, giving some of the desirable qualities, and an idea of their nature and habits. We do not recommend everything in this list as being the very best or most desirable for everybody. Some are best adapted to certain localities.

When our patrons desire us to aid them in making a selection of varieties we will cheerfully do so upon their stating to us the general character of their soil and situation, and whether the fruit is wanted for home use, for near market or distant shipment.

We wish to say that we believe the South offers a most inviting field for commercial fruit-growing, both to supply Northern markets and to be prepared to supply the manufacturing cities and communities that are certain to be built up right in our midst.

While we will most gladly lend a helping hand to the commercial grower, still our most cherished aspiration is to see the hills and valleys of the South dotted over with fruit-gardens and orchards, and the homes of the people surrounded with shade-trees, shrubbery and flowers.

Being owners and directors of the largest commercial apple orchards in the South, we believe we are in position to give valuable advice as to location, varieties, etc.

BUSINESS NOTES

Our Shipping Season commences about October 20th, and continues with but slight interruption until about April 1st.

Order Early in the Season.—Don't wait until you are all ready to set the trees and plants, and then send your order marked "fill at once as my ground is ready;" but please remember that we may have other orders on hand, received previous to yours, that must be filled first: and if you have given us an order, and wish to change it, please do not wait until the rush of the shipping season when hundreds of orders have to be dispatched in a single day.

Write Orders Plainly On a separate sheet, and do not include them in the body of letter.

Give plain and explicit directions for marking and shipping. When no shipping directions are given, we will use our best judgment in forwarding, but in no case do we assume any responsibility after delivery to the forwarders.

Remit by draft, postoffice money order, express or registered letters. Terms cash with order, unless otherwise agreed.

Dealers purchasing from us sell upon their own responsibility. While we insure our stock in good condition when it leaves our hands, we at the same time disclaim any liability for any failure after it leaves our care, whether from defective planting, faulty treatment, unfavorable seasons, or any other cause whatever. And while we guarantee our stock to be true to name, and exercise the greatest care to have it so, we will not be held responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the stock, should any prove untrue.

Mistakes.—We make them occasionally, and hold ourselves in readiness promptly to rectify them, so far as possible. Stock should be carefully examined and counted on receipt; if not right, write us at once, good-naturedly if you can, but write anyhow, stating exactly what the trouble is. As it is beyond our power to control the season or treatment of stock after receipt, we cannot pay attention to complaints unpromptly made.

We are equipped with a first-class fumigating plant so that we can fumigate stock before shipment, as required by State law.

To Dealers.—All dealers are hereby warned against using our catalogue in effecting their sales, unless they have a contract with us to supply them trees, etc., as we cannot allow salesmen to use our catalogue or represent their trees as coming from our establishment unless there is a contract existing between us.

Guarantee of Genuineness.—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees, etc., true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

JOHN A. YOUNG & SONS,

Greensboro, N. C.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING AND CARE OF TREES

It is in the highest degree important that every cultivator of trees should understand the art of transplanting, as upon this operation depends in a great measure their feebleness or vigor afterwards, their sluggish or thrifty growth, and, indeed, vitality itself. We give a few important instructions that, if strictly followed, will insure to the purchaser of healthy stock the desired result of his investment.

Size of Trees.—Select thrifty young trees, rather than old or very large ones. the former bear transplanting better, can be more easily trained to any desired shape, and eventually become more valuable.

When trees arrive at their destination, they should be unpacked as soon as possible, and roots placed immediately in a trench covered somewhat deeply with mellow earth, from whence they may be taken, a few at a time, as wanted for planting. WHILE TREES ARE OUT OF THE GROUND THE ROOTS MUST BE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN AND AIR.

The Soil.—Let the soil be well drained, if not naturally so, as no satisfactory results can be expected where the surplus water cannot readily escape; then put in a condition good enough for a crop of wheat or corn by repeated plowing and the application of manure as may be needful.

Time for Planting.—We are very much favored by the weather conditions throughout the South and Piedmont sections, as we can plant from November 1st, whenever weather conditions

are favorable. In our own commercial orchards our planting is largely done during the early Spring months.

Pruning.—The proper pruning of a tree at the time of planting, and regularly thereafter, is essential. The first thing to be done is to cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots, with a sharp knife, as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. Peach should be cut back to 20 inches of the ground. Apple, pear and other fruits should be cut back to few buds on each limb. One year apple should be cut back to within 24 inches of the ground.

Cut back grape vines to two or three eyes; let only one grow first year.

Cut back raspberries and blackberries to within 1-2 foot of the ground.

Cut back gooseberries and currants to one or two years of season's growth.

Planting.—Dig the hole large enough to receive all the roots without crowding or bending them; then partly fill with good surface earth, so as to fit it for the tree to stand about the same depth that it did in the nursery; then put the tree in the place thus prepared for it, and fill in the finest of the soil, working it thoroughly among the roots with the hands, and when full pack it moderately from the outside of the hole towards the body of the tree.

Mulching.—Mulching newly planted trees will be found particularly beneficial in guarding against the effects of drouth. Cover the ground from the tree beyond the ends of the roots with a layer of coarse manure or litter, six to eight inches deep. Do not use horse stable manure near the body of the trees.

Cultivation.—Cultivate your young trees as well as you do your corn or cotton.

Do not plant small grain or corn among the young trees, but sweet potatoes, peas, cotton, etc., if well cultivated and manured, may be planted during the first few years after planting in the orchard, without injury. Do not let horses or cattle run in the orchard unless you wish to destroy it.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries	20 feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 feet apart each way
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 20 feet apart each way
Dwarf pears and Quinces	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Grapes.....	Rows 9 to 10 feet apart—7 to 16 feet in rows

Currants and Goosberries.....3 to 4 feet apart
 Raspberries and Blackberries.....3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart
 Strawberries, for field culture1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ feet apart
 Strawberries, for garden culture 1 to 2 feet apart

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill which divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

NUMBER OF TREES AND PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCE APART

Distance apart each way	Number of plants	Distance apart each way	Number of plants
1 foot	43 560	12 feet	302
2 feet	26,780	14 "	222
3 "	4,890	15 "	193
4 "	2,722	16 "	170
5 "	1,742	18 "	134
6 "	1,210	20 "	108
7 "	800	25 "	69
8 "	680	30 "	48
9 "	537	35 "	37
10 "	435	40 "	25

SPRAYING TREATMENTS FOR INSECTS

Believing that the fruit grower is often confused with the many spray mixtures offered for sale and recommended, we have discontinued all except the most important.

Lime and Sulphur

Commercial Lime and Sulphur can be bought at most hardware stores, and as a rule the strength is sufficient when used 1 gallon to 8 gallons water for winter and early spring before buds open. This spraying should be thoroughly done, covering every part of the tree, being careful to get the utmost point of the limb as well as body of the tree.

Summer Spraying Should Be Done

Just as soon as the bloom drops (safest to begin just as soon as bloom is off) don't delay one day.

One gallon commercial lime and sulphur, 30 gallons water, 3-4 lb. powdered arsenate of lead, or 1lb. of paste arsenic of

lead. Do this spraying very thoroughly as this spraying is very important; three weeks later, repeat this same spray, and follow with same four weeks after the second. If only one summer spraying can be made the 1st is the most important.

Home-Made Lime and Sulphur

12 lbs. sulphur, either the flower or commercial grade; 12lbs. unslacked lime. 50 gallons water. Use large kettle or pot, not brass. Put 5 gallons water in kettle or pot, then the 12lbs. unslacked lime and while it is slacking add the 12 lbs. sulphur, stirring meanwhile, then add water to make 50 gallons and boil 30 minutes. Draw or dip into barrels or other vessels, let stand until well settled, then dip or draw off, being careful not to get sediment, and use full strength for winter spray; for summer use 1 gallon to 4 water.

Tobacco Spray

For aphids and other sucking insects. Three pounds tobacco or tobacco stems, five gallons water; boil 30 minutes and apply full strength with spray pump.

Laundry soap 1 pound, water 3 gallons; shave the soap into water and boil it until it dissolves. Apply to shade and other trees affected with gloomy scale. Use good spray pump. Main body and large limbs may be washed with mop.

Get in touch with your State Entomologist and Horticulturist and ask their advice. It will be given freely. Get Bulletins on subjects such as spraying and other matters in which you may be interested.

Fruit Department

.. APPLE TREES

YELLOW MAY.—Small, round, sub-acid, juicy, pleasant flavor. Valuable for its earliness. Tree erect in growth very productive. Ripe last of May and first of June.

EARLY HARVEST.—Medium to large size, yellow, roundish, oblate, juicy, tender, fine sub-acid flavor. Gives general satisfaction. Middle to last of June.

EARLY RIPE.—Similar to Early Harvest; larger, quality and color about the same; ten days later; tree an erect grower and good bearer. July

RED ASTRACHAN.—Rather large, deep red, rich flavor; a

beautiful apple and fine for market. Tree a fine, vigorous erect grower and bears abundantly. Middle to last of June.

CHENANGO STRAWBERRY.—Has been shown at several of our Fruit Fairs and was the finest apple on exhibition. Every person who saw it was amazed at its beauty. Medium to large size, slightly ribbed; color, whitish striped and splashed with light and dark red. August 1st to 15th.

CALIFORNIA RED JUNE.—Medium size, oblong, conical, fine deep red, juicy and refreshing in flavor. Last half of June and July.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—Valuable as an early market variety medium to large, light yellow. June.

YELLOW SWEET JUNE.—Medium size, roundish; rich, juicy sugary, agreeable flavor. Tree erect, thrifty and prolific. Good for cooking and eating. Ripens with Red June.

EARLY JOE.—Small, striped with red; very fine flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. July.

SUMMER ROSE.—Small to medium size, yellow ground and beautiful striped and clouded with dark red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, excellent. Tree a slow grower, but abundant bearer, blooms late and is seldom injured by late frosts. July.

LATE SUMMER APPLES.

SUMMER PEARMAN.—Medium size, roundish conical, pale yellow, with dull red streaks; rich, juicy, nearly sweet, a fine apple. Tree a slow grower but good bearer. The nursery trees of this and Red June are generally one-third smaller than the other varieties of the same age. August.

YELLOW HORSE.—Large, yellow, with red cheek; rich, juicy, sub-acid, a little tart when not fully ripe; fine for cooking, drying and cider. Tree upright, vigorous and very productive. August. . . .

MAIDEN'S BLUSH.—Medium to large, oblate, pale yellow ground. with a red cheek or blush; flesh white, tender, sprightly, pleasant sub-acid, rich flavor. Tree spreading in its habit vigorous and very productive. Last half August and September.

FINE APPLES.

BONUM.—A remarkably fine apple. Fruit medium size, roundish, oblate, greenish yellow, covered with red in the sun; rich juicy, high flavor. Should be in every orchard and fruit garden. September and October.

GRIMES' GOLDEN PIPPIN.—Medium, rich yellow color; flesh yellow, slightly crisp, with good sub-acid flavor. October.

BUCKINGHAM.—Large to very large, striped, juicy, rich, very agreeable flavor, a very popular mountain variety; fine for the table, cider or culinary purposes. Tree upright, thrifty, and bears young and enormous crops of well matured fruit. September and November.

PINE STUMP.—Medium to large size, roundish, fine, deep red in the sun, streaked in the shade; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, aromatic, high flavor. Tree upright, spreading, hardy, thrifty and very productive. Native of Eastern Carolina. October and January.

MEDIUM WINTER APPLES

ROME BEAUTY.—Tree a moderate grower. Succeeds well at the Southwest. A late bloomer. Fruit large, roundish, approaching conic; yellow, shaded and striped with bright red, and sprinkled with light dots. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid. Good. October to December.

WINESAP.—One of the most popular apples in cultivation. The fruit is medium, roundish, slightly oblong, conical; color dark red, with occasional streaks, flesh yellow, juicy, crisp, rich, vinous aromatic flavor, fine for winter cider as well as other uses. Tree vigorous, spreading, and bears annual and abundant crops. October to March.

STAYMEN'S WINESAP.—A seedling of the Winesap, originated in the West. "Tree very vigorous, open, irregular, spreading, wood very dark; heavy foliage. Fruit medium to large, heavy, oblate, conical, regular; greenish yellow, mostly covered and distinct gray. flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, aromatic, quality best." Season November to March.

MAMMOTH BLACK (Paragon).—Resembles the Winesap in every way except the tree is better and much more vigorous grower, and the fruit is larger, many specimens being twelve inches in circumference; color a darker red, flesh firmer, and most important of all a long keeper. Flavor milder, more of a sub-acid, but fully equal to the Winesap.

ROMANITE.—Medium to large, roundish, oval or oblong, brownish red, rich, juicy, nearly sweet, very good. Tree spreading, vigorous and very productive. October to February.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG (Carolina Baldwin.)—Medium to large; pale yellow, streaked and splashed with dull red; fine grained, rich, juicy. Tree vigorous, spreading. October to February. quality. October to March.

CAROLINA BEAUTY.—The fruit is large, deep crimson color, form roundish, flattened at the ends; flesh tender, juicy,

sub-acid, crisp, with a very fine, spicy aromatic flavor. Tree a fine grower, and regular bearer. Ripe in October and November.

VIRGINIA BEAUTY.—Large, conical, red; flesh yellow, sweet, rich. Very good. Mid-winter.

LATE WINTER APPLES.

SHOCKLEY.—Medium size, rounded, conical, yellow ground, striped, and splashed with crimson, subacid. Tree, quite upright, vigorous and healthy and bears heavy crops of well matured fruit. Keeps well until May and June.

BEN DAVIS.—Large striped. a very pretty apple; flesh, white, firm grounded, juicy, sub-acid. Tree upright, vigorous and productive. Poor quality. October to March.

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN.—Large, roundish, slightly lop-sided, remotely conical or else a little flattened; dull green, becoming a yellowish green, sometimes with a slight blush. Flesh greenish white, juicy, crisp, fine-grained with a high, fine flavor. Keeps until spring, retaining its fresh, crisp, sprightly flavor. Tree of rather slow growth. Succeeds well in Albemarle County, Va., and all similar sections in the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina. One of the best varieties for foreign markets. November to April.

YATES.—Best of a class of small winter apples; flesh fine grained, rich, vinous, aromatic, luscious flavor; fills the place of Hall, Bar Seedling and Johnson's Red. Succeeds well in the cotton belts. November to April.

McCULLER'S WINTER.—Succeeds well in the cotton belts. Medium dark, and light red; quality good. January to March.

RED LIMBERTWIG.—Medium size, streaked and shaded with pale red or greenish yellow; rich and aromatic; a very popular and profitable apple in the mountains, but does not succeed well toward the coast as it rots and drops off prematurely in many localities. January to March in the mountains.

BEAUTY OF THE WORLD.—Large to very large; roundish oblong, striped, dark red on yellow ground; flesh whitish, tender, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Early winter.

WINTER SWEET PARADISE.—Medium, yellow. good bearer; fine quality. November to February.

JONATHAN.—Medium in size, round-ovate, or approaching truncate-conical; regular, nearly covered with brilliant stripes of clear red on a pale yellow ground; stalk slender; basin very distinct, rather deep; flesh white, very rich, spicy, sub-acid. Tree very productive.

York IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter).—Medium, oblong, angular, oblique, smooth; yellow, shaded, indistinct red stripes; basin deep, wide, eye nearly closed, cavity deep, narrow, russeted; stem short; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sub-acid, good. Winter.

SPARGER.—Originated near Mt Airy, N. C. Medium size, round, red, with white dots; sub-acid. good annual bearer. December to April.

GANO (Red Ben Davis.)—Large, smooth; deep red; attractive. An early annual and prolific bearer.

The following winter apples we recommend particularly for the Cotton Belt Country:

Lowe, Winesap, Shockley, Ben Davis, Yates, Winter Neverfail, Nansemond Beauty, Carolina Beauty, McCuller's Winter, Pine Stump.

Winter apples best suited to Piedmont sections:

Winesap, Stayman's Winesap, Black Twig, McCuller's Winter, Ben Davis, Gully, Lowe, Pine Stump, York Imperial.

Winter apples best suited to the Mountainous sections:

Black Twig, Ben Davis, Royal Limbertwig, Winesap, Virginia Beauty, Albemarle Pippin, York Imperial, Stayman's Winesap, Red Limbertwig, Sparger.

Note.—The early and fall apples given will succeed in all sections.

CRABS FOR PRESERVING AND JELLY

RED SIBERIAN, small; **RED SIBERIAN**, large. Both very nice.

YELLOW SIBERIAN.—Very beautiful in bloom and fruit.

WHITE HONEY CRAB.—One of the first of little eating apples, rich golden yellow, delicious flavor; a few in a room will perfume the house. This is one of the most delightful apples grown, and should be in every collection.

PEACH TREES

GREENSBORO PEACH.—Originated in Greensboro by W. B. Balsley. A seedling of Connet's Southern Early, bought and introduced by John A. young. Earlier and larger than Alexander. Beautiful crimson with yellow tint. This is one of the very finest peaches we have introduced, from seed of Connet's Early.

CONNET'S SOUTHERN EARLY.—From which the Greensboro and Oklahoma Queen and Beauty originated, was introduced by these Nurseries in 1884, and is without doubt the finest July peach that has been brought to notice for years. We have to hear the first unfavorable report from it.

On July 3, 1884, we received a letter from Rev. Alfred Connet, McLeansville, N. C., a part of which I here insert:

"I have a seedling peach tree that is a treasure. It is not over three years old. A day or two ago I counted 139 peaches on it, and not a small peach among them; some of them I measured, and found them eight inches in circumference. They are beginning to ripen. Wet as the weather is, they are remarkably free from rot. The tree is from the seed of a peach bought on the cars."

Knowing Mr. Connet to be a gentleman of veracity, and well acquainted with the growth of fine fruit, I went at once to examine the fruit, and to say the least, I was astonished, and so well pleased with the peach that I purchased the entire control of the tree.

This peach is of a creamy white, with bright red blushes on exposed side. It is a very large size free stone, and of an excellent flavor, peculiar to itself; ripening from the first to the fourteenth of July and ready for market at a time when fine finest peaches that has ever been offered to the public. Originating, consideration, I have no hesitancy in saying that it is one of the finest peaches that has ever been offered to the public. Originating, as it did, in the South, it can be relied on as a peach that will succeed in a Southern climate. S. C.

TWO GRAND NEW TWIN PEACHES FROM OKLAHOMA.

—Sure to succeed wherever the peach will grow and fruit because they are seedlings of the Connet's Southern Early, from which the Greensboro originated, and the Connet and the Greensboro are everywhere acknowledged as standards and leaders. The originator of these two grand peaches was Rev. Alfred Connet, formerly of North Carolina, now of Oklahoma. While in North Carolina he originated Connet's Southern Early, from which the Greensboro originated. These may have been accidents, but he had a set purpose in view when he originated Oklahoma Beauty and Oklahoma Queen. It is to be regretted that the originator of new fruits seldom if ever gets paid for the work and pains required to produce a new variety, as there is no way to copyright a fruit which would insure the originator a just recompense for his labors. Hence with the originator it must be a labor of love, and they are entitled to a place among the benefactors of their race.

OKLAHOMA BEAUTY.—Nearly round, is more highly colored than the Greensboro, three days earlier, and equals it in every

other respect, some specimens measuring eight inches in circumference. S. C.

ARP BEAUTY.—An excellent yellow peach, red blush, ripening last half of June; good quality. S. C.

SNEED.—A distinct variety of the China Cling type, ten days earlier than Alexander. Has large bloom, and in quality equal to Alexander. S. C.

BURKE.—Very large, roundish, oblong; skin pale cream color, slightly shaded with red; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet and vinous. Ripe last of July.

BELLE OF GEORGIA.—Chinese Cling type; large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, of excellent flavor. July.

CARMAN.—Broadly oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white, dotted and flecked with red. flesh creamy white, slightly tinted with red; of sprightly vinous flavor, freestone. Ripe July 1st to 15th.

MAYFLOWER.—Very early, ripening last of May to June 10th; red, medium size; the earliness, fine color of this peach makes it a great market peach.

MATTHEW'S BEAUTY.—A new variety originated at Cuthbert, Ga. It is of the largest size, skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, very fine texture, firm and rich, with excellent flavor; a perfect freestone. August 1st.

STUMP THE WORLD.—Large to very large, handsome, creamy white with a red blush next the sun; rich, excellent flavor. August. F.

NO. 1.—Large to very large, roundish oblong, regular; tinted with red streaks on a yellowish ground; rich, vinous flavor, equal in flavor to the August peaches. This is a fine peach to grow in connection with the Greensboro and Connet's Southern Early, as it ripens between these two excellent varieties. Ripens from the 1st to the 10th of July. S. C.

NO. 2.—Medium to large, roundish; yellow, overspread with very dark red, with a thick leathery skin, which makes it an ideal shipping peach; flesh rich, salmon, with a peculiar Apricot flavor; seed small, flesh separating from it freely.

HIELEL (Early Belle).—This seedling of Belle of Georgia is as large as Stump, as beautiful as Old Mixon, of fine quality and a good shipper.

ELBERTA.—Large, golden yellow, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and rich; tree very prolific and a strong, luxuriant grower. A seedling of the Crawford and Chinese Cling. Ripens about the middle of July. F.

LADY INGOLD.—Medium to large in size; beautifully covered with red on yellow ground; flesh yellow, sweet, one of the best. First half of July. F.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY.—Large to very large, yellow with a fine red cheek; rich, juicy and very good. Fine for market. Last half of July. F.

MOUNTAIN ROSE.—Large, red, rich, juicy, fine flavor. July. F.

OLD MIXON FREE.—Large, juicy, red, rich, vinous. First of August. F.

OLD MIXON CLING.—Large, nearly red, very juicy and rich, one of the finest cling-stones in cultivation. First of August. C.

CHINESE CLING.—Very large, yellowish white, streaked and shaded with pale red; very juicy and fine. First of August. C.

TIPPECANOE.—Large, yellow, red, cheek; very fine. Last of August. F.

CRAWFORD'S LATE.—Large, yellow, red blush; very fine. Last of August. F.

CHAMPION.—Large white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, juicy and sweet. Hardy. August 1st.

EMMA.—Large, golden yellow; red cheek; yellow flesh, fine grain, juicy, fine flavor; prolific, good shipper; a very attractive market fruit. Middle of August. F.

STONEWALL JACKSON.—A seedling from the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., 1863. Size very large, orange yellow, nearly round; flesh firm; free stone. August. F.

STEADLY.—A very large peach of extra fine quality, and very popular. September.

SALWAY.—One of the finest late peaches; very large and handsome, deep yellow, with a red blush on the sunny side; rich, juicy, and high vinous flavor; fine for market. September. F.

HEATH CLING.—Large to very large; white, with a red blush next the sun. flesh white, firm, juicy, rich, and one of the best for preserving. September. C.

EATON'S GOLDEN CLING.—Large, Golden yellow; juicy, rich and very good. The best canning and preserving peach in cultivation. A native of Granville County, N. C. Last of September. C.

WONDERFUL.—Very large, late, handsome, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, quite excellent, and will keep a long time in good condition; a good shipper; pit small; valuable for canning. Second week in October. F.

ALBRIGHT'S LATE.—Full medium size, creamy white, with a fine blush of crimson on the sunny side; flesh white to the seed, which is very small; juicy, rich, vinous flavor; fine for preserving or table use. October. C.

PEAR TREES

S. for standard; D., for dwarf.

S. and D., standard and dwarf.

LECONTE.—Fruit large; young and very prolific bearer; and upright grower and its beautiful fruit and foliage makes it quite ornamental. Blights. Ripe in August in North Carolina, S.

GARBER.—Equally as hardy as the Keiffer; of the same class of pears. The growth and appearance is very much like the Keiffer. Ripens between Laconte and Keiffer. S.

KEIFFER'S HYBRID.—Size large, very handsome; skin yellow, with bright vermillion cheek. very juicy with a musky aroma; quality good when ripened to perfection. To some it is very good. A very young and prolific bearer. S.

MAGNOLIA.—Of the Oriental class; Originated in South Georgia. Described as large to very large, broad to roundish; surface smooth, yellow russet; tinged with red and brown on sunny side; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality good; prolific bearer. Three to four weeks later than the Keiffer, S

EARLY HARVEST PEAR.—Tree robust and free from blight; medium to large; fair quality; color yellow, with a red cheek. Ripens with the earliest and is justly classed as a market pear. S

WILDER.—Small to medium, bell shaped, yellow ground, firm grained, tender, sub-acid, vigorous. Early and annual bearer. S.

BARTLETT.—Large yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh very fine-grained, buttery, sugary, slightly sub-acid, with a highly perfumed vinous flavor. Succeeds best as a standard. Bears early and abundantly. August. S. and D.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET.—Described as unusually productive, bearing in clusters, commencing to fruit young; strong, luxuriant growth; large dark leaves until late in the season when they become a beautiful bronze, changing to a brilliant crimson; with branches bending under the loads of Golden Russet pears is a thing of beauty. The fruit is medium size, flat or apple shaped. October. S.

KOONCE.—New. Originated in Illinois, and described as the best very early pear, ripening two weeks before the Early Har-

vest; Medium to large size. yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive, handsome, a good shipper; profitable tree; vigorous, upright and free from blight. S.

DUCHESS DE ANGOLME.—A remarkably large and fine pear, quite valuable for market. Fruit very large, dull greenish yellow, sprinkled with russet dots; flesh white, juicy, buttery, rich, excellent flavor; succeeds best as a dwarf on the Quince stock. . September. D.

SECKEL.—Without doubt the finest flavored pear in cultivation, and one of the hardiest and most free from disease. Fruit small to medium size, yellowish brown, red creek, juicy, rich, spicy, aromatic flavor. September. S. and D.

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY.—Large, yellowish, green brownish red cheek; flesh very juicy, buttery, melting rich. September. S. and D.

LAWRENCE.—Medium to large, yellowish green, with a shading of brown; rich, juicy, buttery, fine; healthy tree. November to December. S and D.

WINTER NELIS.—Medium, greenish yellow, covered with russet; flesh juicy, rich, melting, sweet, excellent. October and December. S.

..

PLUM TREES

WILD GOOSE.—A valuable plum, not only for its good quality, but also for its hardiness, freedom from the destructive attacks of the curculio, its adaption to all soils and locations, and is enormous productiveness; fruit large, red, fair quality, juicy. July.

IMPERIAL WHITE GAGE.—Medium to large, greenish yellow, with a white bloom; juicy, rich, most excellent flavor. July and August.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON PLUM.—Much larger than the common blue Damson. Superior. Very hardy and a great bearer.

RED JUNE.—Large for so early a plum, ripening from ten days to two weeks before the Wild Goose; a good bearer and thrifty tree; color fiery red. quality good.

CHALCO.—Described as complete combination of the Prunus Simoni and Burbank; shape and color about the same as the old Prunus Simoni, but greatly improved; blooms later; fruit large, flat tomato shape; deep reddish purple; very sweet, rather firm; exceedingly fragrant, yellowish flesh; small seed, almost stemless; the fruit covers the older branches like grains of corn on a large ear.

OGON.—Medium; round; golden yellow; firm, sweet, good quality, free stone; ripe last of June; the earliest of its class, and the slowest grower.

BOTAN, OR ABUNDANCE.—Medium; round, pointed; skin yellow; washed with purple crimson with a bloom; juicy, sub-acid with apricot flavor; firm; skin tough; cling; best quality. Ripe in July; good grower and very prolific. One of the best for market.

APRICOT TREES

ORANGE.—Medium; orange shape and color; good.

ROYAL.—Large, pale yellow, orange cheek; juicy, very good

TURKEY.—Medium. deep yellow, red marble with red cheek, juicy, rich, sweet.

NECTARINES

JULY EARLY VIOLET.—Medium; greenish yellow, red cheek. very good.

CHERRY TREES

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Very large, rich; sweet, delicious. May.

GOVERNOR WOOD.—Large, light yellow, marbled with red; fine. May.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU.—Very large, pale yellow, very fine.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

MAY DUKE.—Medium to large, red, sub-acid, rich, fine. May

EARLY RICHMOND.—Medium, red, tender, juicy, rich acid. First of May.

ENGLISH MORELLO.—Large, dark red, juicy, sub-acid, rich. June.

LATE DUKE.—Large, light red, sub-acid, good. Last of June.

QUINCE TREES.

CHAMPION.—This new Quince has claims over the old Orange, by being larger, smoother, better quality, ripens later, a more upright and thrifty grower and more prolific.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC.—Bears very early; very prolific; large size: ripens just after the Orange, the most prolific of all known varieties.

FIG TREES

BROWN TURKEY.—A fine old variety.

MARSEILLES.—Large and fine; yellowish-white.

CELESTIAL.—Large, white, fine.

MULBERRY TREES.

(Everbearing)

LARGE BLACK ENGLISH.—The most prolific mulberry in cultivation. It is the best and cheapest food for swine, especially for sows and pigs during the summer months. Fruit very large, and perfectly black when fully ripe; rich and delicious. Poultry feed on it ravenously, and a few about the house are desirable and profitable. Begins to ripen in May and continues until the middle of August. The fruit drops freely when ripe.

LARGE WHITE ENGLISH.—Similar to the above except that it is nearly white when ripe, very sweet and rich, but does not bear quite so full nor last quite so long as the large black and the tree is not quite so hardy,

NUTS

All nut bearing trees root very deep, hence they should be planted when the trees are small; they are very hard to get to live.

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN SWEET.—This variety is found over a large extent of country, and is easily grown if transplanted while the tree is small; bears at an early age, unusually at eight years, often on some trees earlier; make a handsome shade tree, and grows rapidly.

JAPAN GIANT DWARF CHESTNUT.—A dwarf grower, very distinct; leaf long and narrow, dark green. A fine ornamental dwarf tree. Commences to bear very young—two-years-old trees in nursery row often loaded with nuts of enormous size. When the outside skin is removed, it is sweet and rich, equal to our best American or European varieties. Their great productiveness, early bearing and enormous size render them of great value wherever they succeed and they seem to succeed here in all the Southern and border States. The trees seem very thrifty and hardy.

SEIBOLDIANA (Japan Walnut).—From the mountains of northern Japan. Larger than the *Condiformis*, the shell a little thicker; nuts produced in clusters; meat sweet, of the best qual-

ity; leaves large green; tree vigorous, very hardy. young and prolific bearer.

JUGLAN'S CONDIFORMIS (Heart Shaped Japan Walnut).—This is one of the finest nuts known; the tree hardy and very handsome.

ENGLISH WALNUT.—Fine grower, with handsome spreading head. The nut and its value is well known.

PECANS.—Budded and grafted varieties. We have these grown in Florida and can ship direct from there. We describe a few of the leading varieties.

Stuart (Synonym: Castnera.)—This variety is a strong, upright grower; size large to very large, averaging forty to forty-five nuts to pound. Flavor and quality good. This was one of the first varieties to be widely distributed, and in consequence has been reported as giving satisfactory returns over a wider climate range than many other varieties of later introduction.

Schley (Synonyms: Admiral Schley)—Size medium to large; ranging from forty-five to sixty nuts to pound. Form oblong-conical to long ovate, with conical apex. Shell very thin, cracking very easily. Flavor delicate, sweet and rich, quality very good.

Van Deman (Synonymous: Bourgeois; Dumine Mire; Mere and Meyer erroneously; Paragon, in part; Southern Beauty.—The original tree (now seventy or more years old) is now a beautiful, thrifty tree, and bearing large crops of nuts. Size large to very large, averaging forty-five to fifty-five nuts to pound. Flavor delicate, quality good. The variety is a strong, vigorous grower, with large foliage. Productive and profitable.

Frotscher (Synonyms: Frotscher's Egg Shell, Egg Shell in part, Oliver, Majestic).—Parent tree about fifty years old. Nuts medium to large, averaging from forty-five to sixty nuts to pound. A budded tree set out in Southwest Georgia in 1892 yielded nuts to the wholesale value of \$65.00 in 1905, notwithstanding the loss of a large portion of top of tree by a gale, and the sacrifice of many nuts by the cutting of budding and grafting wood therefrom. A strong, handsome grower.

GRAPES

CONCORD.—The most popular and reliable bunch grape; perfectly hardy; very productive and suited to nearly all situations; bunch large, compact; fruit large, black when fully ripe; melting and delicious. August.

MOORE'S EARLY.—An extra large black grape that has received from twelve to fifteen first-class premiums for extreme

earliness; large size. Vines about as vigorous and hardy as its parent, the Concord.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—Strong grower, with thick, heavy mildew-resisting foliage, very prolific bearer; clusters large, shouldered, compact, handsome; berries large, nearly round; black with a bright purple bloom; skin thin, tenaceous; flavor rich, sweet, sprightly, vinous; flesh firm but tender. Ripening with the earliest.

WORDEN'S SEEDLING.—A fine early Black grape, of fine quality; bunches large, berries large. Equally prolific as Concord and ten days earlier.

SALEM.—A very fine grape. Bunch large, fruit medium to large; red, rich, juicy, excellent flavor; strong grower, very hardy. August.

...**CATAWBA.**—Bunch and fruit medium to large, dark amber color; juicy; succeeds best in poor soil. September.

DELAWARE.—Bunch and fruit rather small, light red, translucent, sweet, vinous, aromatic, first rate. July.

DIANA.—Bunch large, fruit medium, rich, vinous, juicy. September.

CHAMPION.—This grape is large black, and is one of the earliest in cultivation; ripens more than two weeks earlier than Concord. Very hardy and comes into bearing very young.

DIAMOND GRAPE.—Bunches large, often shouldered and sometimes double-shouldered; berries medium, skin thin but tough; berries hanging well to the bunches, even when ripe; flesh melting and very juicy, sweet to the center, and the foxiness peculiar to all our native varieties is in the Diamond almost entirely eliminated. It comes nearer to the quality we demand in a first-class exotic grape than any other native variety with which we are acquainted. The vine is a strong grower with heavy foliage, and a very abundant bearer. The Diamond must assuredly come to the front as the first among the white varieties of our native grapes.

EMPIRE STATE.—Seedling of the Hartford Prolific, fertilized with the Clinton, bunches large, from six to ten inches long, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish, oval, color white, with very light tinge of yellow covered with a thick bloom; leaf thick, smooth underside; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with a slight trace of native aroma; ripening very early and continuing a long time in use; vine very hardy, vigorous and productive.

MARTHA.—Bunch and fruit medium to large, greenish white, most excellent flavor. August.

LUTIE.—Bunches medium to large; color dull red; flesh sweet, equal to the best, a little foxy to the smell which is not perceptible to the taste. The great value of the Lutie lies in its hardiness, ability to stand any kind of weather and not rot. All others have rotted badly in vineyards on account of damp weather, but the Lutie alone ripened sound. It is a rapid grower and extremely prolific; ripens one week ahead of Concord.

GREEN MOUNTAIN (Winchel).—Color greenish white; skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one to two seeds only, which separates from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb.

THE NIAGARA.—Vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered, uniform, many weigh 15 to 20 ounces. Berries as large, or larger, than Concord, mostly round, little greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin, but tough and does not crack; quality good, has flavor and aroma peculiarly its own. much liked by most people; very little pulp, melting and sweet in the center; parts freely from seed, and as it never makes the tongue sore, can be freely eaten by those who do not swallow grape seeds. Very hardy.

BRIGHTON.—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. It gives the best satisfaction. Bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender, and of the highest quality. Ripens one week earlier than the Delaware.

The Following are Known as the Muscadine Class

JAMES.—Grows in small bunches, from three to ten berries to the bunch, the berries being so large they often appear like solid bunch grapes. The largest berries often measure three and a half inches in circumference. Skin black, thin but tough. September to October.

SCUPPERNONG.—The great arbor grape. Best for cotton belt of country. Large yellowish white, sometimes sprinkled with red and patches of russet; rich, juicy, sugary, melting with a very musky aromatic, highly perfumed, delightful flavor. August and September.

STRAWBERRIES.

NEW STRAWBERRY—GREENSBORO FAVORITE.—The Greensboro Favorite, originated by R. G. Thomas, Greensboro, N. S., in 1900, has been tested for five years by the side of Lady

Thompson and other standard varieties, and has been found to excel them in every point of value, being medium size, regular form, color a deep, rich red. It is fully as large as the Lady Thompson, will bear more fruit, season ten days longer, and will sell for 25 per cent more on the market. The plants are strong, deeply rooted, enabling it to bear when other varieties are cut short by dry weather. It has long stems, holding the fruit well up off the ground, enabling the fruit to mature and ripen all over at the same time, thus making it possible to gather the fruit 24 hours earlier than varieties with the same degree of ripening laying on the ground, making them last twenty-four hours longer when put on the market. Summing up the good qualities we have a berry that is medium to large size, excellent flavor, splendid color, strong plant, strong fruit stalk, a variety with great keeping qualities. It is safe to say this berry is worth double any other berry on the market. A five-year test proves this. Introduced and for sale only by us.

KLONDYKE.—Productive, very firm, brilliantly colored. One of the few great standard market varieties; famous on all markets; so very firm that they can be shipped to any market any distance. Klondyke is a great favorite in all the Southern and Middle States as a standard commercial berry; demands the top price, generally bringing a premium over other varieties.

LADY THOMPSON.—This is the North Carolina variety which, by the astonishing prices the berries brought on the Northern markets, created such a stir among fruit growers. Medium to large; very hardy and prolific.

RASPBERRIES

OHIO.—(cap.) A strong grower; hardy, productive. Berries large, firm, of good quality; shining black. Season medium.

ST. REGIS.—Red; good quality, everbearing habit, beginning to ripen in June and bears to frost with only slight rests. A very remarkable berry.

CUTHBERT.—Red. One of the leading late market varieties and one of the best raspberries in cultivation. No other of its class has proved of such general adaptability, and it is grown successfully in nearly all parts of the United States and Canada. The canes are hardy and of strong rampant growth, with large, healthy foliage and exceedingly productive. Berries large, dark crimson, quite firm and of good flavor.

GREGG.—Black, hardy, good.

CURRENTS

RED DUTCH

WHITE DUTCH

FAY'S PROLIFIC.—Large, red, one of the very best.

BLACKBERRIES

KITTATINNY.—Very large; black and sweet.

CRYSTAL WHITE.—Medium; very early; crystal white, sweet and fine.

WILSON'S EARLY.—Extra large size and quite early.

EARLY HARVEST.—Small; early; sweet.

SNYDER.—One of the hardiest. large and fine.

GUILFORD.—Grows wild in Guilford County, N. C. Very large, sweet and without the hard core found in most varieties; medium: early.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRIES.—The running or trailing dewberry seems now to be taking the day. It is very prolific, large and sweet, equal in size to the largest blackberry. Succeeds everywhere. This extra variety was found in the mountains of West Virginia, and is a perfect success.

PREMO.—Very large, sweet, not so prolific as the Lucretia.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

HARDY EVERGREENS

GLOBE ARBORVITAE (*T. o. globosa*).—Forms a natural evergreen globe or ball without any trimming; very pretty and hardy.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE. (*Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis*).—Of symmetrical, upright habit, with rich, dark foliage.

TOM THUMB ARBORVITAE (*Thuya occidentalis Ellwangeriana*).—Of compact spreading habit, with light green, soft, heathlike foliage; distinct, pretty and very hardy.

IRISH JUNIPER (*Juniperus Hibernica*).—Of dense upright habit, with soft, silvery green foliage. Not entirely hardy at the north in exposed situations.

INDIAN CEDAR (*Cedrus deodarus*).—A cone-bearing tree, introduced from the Himalayan mountains. Of pyramidal form, reaching immense proportions. Foliage a beautiful shade of bluish green. This tree is well adapted to the Southern States and makes an exceedingly handsome lawn specimen.

NORWAY SPRUCE.—One of the best evergreen trees; lofty, erect and symmetrical, the smaller branches drooping in the older specimens, which gives it a very graceful appearance. It is being extensively planted for protective screens; for lawn planting it is unsurpassed for its majestic beauty, and also for its extreme hardiness.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE.—A magnificent tree, with a silvery blue sheen that makes it a striking object in any landscape. Hardy in any exposure, of vigorous growth and elegant habit, with broad, plumy branches, often regularly set in whorls.

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE.—The very best of the Blue Spruces. Foliage is silvery blue, densely crowded on the many branches. We have paid particular attention to getting the absolutely true stock of this famous tree and can guarantee its true blue color and character. All stock imported.

WHITE PINE (*Pinus strobus*).—The well known pine of the forest. Of lofty habit, with long, hairlike, light green needles and very hardy.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE (*Tsuga Canadensis*).—One of the most graceful and beautiful and, withal, among the hardiest of evergreen trees.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.—This is a very popular variety for hedges North and West. Leaves large and growth erect.

PRIVET (*Amoor River*).—A densely branched variety of rapid growth, with small evergreen leaves. The best hedge Privet known, and may be pruned in any desired form. Very ornamental when grown as an individual specimen. This is the best hedge Privet, either North or South.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.—The grandest broad-leaved evergreen of the Southern forests. Leaves large, bright shining above, usually coated with brownish hairs beneath. Flowers beautiful, large, often 8 or 10 inches across, waxy white, lemon-scented and produced throughout a period of two or three months. Our trees are nursery grown and well-rooted.

HOLLY

ENGLISH OR EUROPEAN HOLLY.—Leaves of intense deep shiny green, with undulating, spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet, which, combined with the glossy green leaves, makes this a conspicuous plant for winter effect.

JAPANESE HOLLY.—A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is also very desirable for hedge planting. Berry black.

AMERICAN HOLLY.—In transplanting the native Holly, select small plants only, and remove all the leaves; otherwise it is difficult to make the plant survive.

SHADE TREES

SUGAR MAPLE.—A large tree of pyramidal form, dense habit; foliage dark green, in autumn assuming brilliant shades of scarlet and yellow. A magnificent tree for street and lawn. Does best in the Piedmont section. Height, 50 to 60 feet.

SILVER, OR WHITE MAPLE.—A native species. One of the best and most desirable rapid-growing shade trees. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath. Attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. These trees should not be confused with the silver Poplar or European Aspen, which throw up numerous shoots from the roots.

NORWAY MAPLE.—An European species of compact, rapid growth; foliage deep, shining green. A most desirable shade tree Grows to height of 40 to 50 feet.

CAROLINA POPLAR.—A rapid growing native tree of upright growth. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet it is advisable to cut the leader. This will cause the tree to make a spreading head. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

AMERICAN LINDEN.—A stately tree, with large, shining cordate leaves. Particularly valuable for its beautiful white wood. Its flowers appear in July.

WEeping BEECH.—A large, luxuriant tree of curious, irregular growth. Its sparkling masses of foliage are swept by tortuous branches into fountain-like masses of green, wonderfully rich and graceful in effect.

SWEET GUM (Liquidambar styraciflua).—Rapid-growing native tree with rather narrow, symmetrical, conical head. Branches often corky winged. Leaves bright green, five to seven pointed; in autumn brilliantly colored in shades of red and crimson. Fine street tree.

WILLOW OAK.—A rapid growing symmetrical tree, with rounded headed, and narrow willow-like leaves. One of the most satisfactory Oaks.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE.—A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. It is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Blooms middle of April.

JAPANESE VARNISH TREE (Stercula Platnifolia).—A rapid growing smooth, green-barked deciduous tree, with large

leaves; head round and medium sized. An excellent shade and ornamental tree.

AMERICAN WHITE ELM.—A native tree of rapid and stately growth. Branches long and graceful. Extensively planted for avenues and streets. We have an exceptionally fine stock of symmetrical and stocky trees.

TULIP.—An ornamental tree of pyramidal shape and rapid growth. The foliage is bluntly fourlobed, bright bluish green, turning bright yellow in autumn. The flowers are greenish yellow marked with deep orange, tulip-shaped. A handsome tree of clean growth, free from insects and diseases; one of the most desirable for park and lawn planting.

HARDY SHRUBS

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*).—A hardy rapid growing vine; leaves deciduous, dark green, five-parted, gorgeously colored red and scarlet in fall. A splendid vine for walls, arbors and porches.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA (*Japanese Clematis*).—The finest of all vines for airy grace and beauty. It quickly grows to a height of 15 to 20 feet and spreads out in all directions. In August and September, when most other vines have ceased to bloom, it is completely covered with a sheet of fleecy white, made up of numerous pure white, star-like flowers on long stems, and so fragrant that the air is perfumed to a great distance. Its masses of delightful bloom remain until frost, and are succeeded by tufted seedpods.

BOSTON IVY.—A beautiful, hardy Japanese species. One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it evenly with overlapping leaves which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh, deep green in summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. When once established it is quite hardy. Give some protections the first year.

WISTARIA.—Flowers in dense, drooping racemes of pale lavender color. A splendid vine for draping a second story veranda.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA.—One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory broad-leaved evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in winter assumes a metallic sheen. From the last of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular shaped white flowers about an inch long, which are borne in clusters. During the growing season it is advisable to

pinch off the ends of the long shoots. This will make the plant dense and compact. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge, we cannot too strongly recommend this plant.

SPIREAS VAN HOUTTI.—Branches long and arching; leaves dark green; flowers produced in clusters along the branches. hardy. A splendid plant for mass effects.

ANTHONY WATERER.—The finest of the Dwarf Spireas, and a grand acquisition. It excels all other Spireas in brilliancy of color—a purple-crimson—and is the most profuse and persistent bloomer of them all, bearing continuously, large flat clusters of bloom throughout the whole of summer and autumn.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA (Bridal Wreath).—An old favorite and as beautiful as it is popular. Of strong growth, and in May and early June there appear along the branches, so as to envelop them, dainty, pure white, very double flowers. It remains in flower for a long time and its pretty, glossy, deep green leaves change to crimson and purple in autumn.

SPIREA THUNBERGII.—A charming, low growing shrub. It has slender pendulous branches, densely clothed with small dainty leaves which turn to brilliant colors in autumn. In spring it presents a cloud of white blossoms.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell.)

F. INTERMEDIA (Hybrid Golden Bell).—A tall variety with slender, arching branches; flowers golden-yellow, produced in great profusion. Attains a height of from eight to ten feet; blooms in March.

F. SUSPENSА (Drooping Golden Bell).—A graceful variety with long, slender drooping branches. Leaves dark, shining green; flowers yellow, produced in great profusion in March. Attains a height of six to ten feet.

F. VIRIDISSIMA (Golden Bell).—Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

FORSYTHIA FORTUNEI (Fortune's Golden Bell).—Similar to *F. Suspensa*, but habit is more upright and vigorous. Flowers golden yellow, frequently with twisted petals. A desirable variety. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet. Blooms in March.

THUNBERG'S BARBERRY.—A dwarf and graceful shrub from Japan. Leaves small, bright green, changing in autumn to beautiful shades of orange-scarlet and crimson; berries red, produced in great profusion, and lasting throughout the winter. Makes a beautiful hedge.

MAHONIA—BERBERIS (Holly-leaved Ashberry).—A beautiful, hardy, low-growing evergreen shrub, with prickly leaves; produces a profusion of yellow flowers in March. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or copper color.

HYDRANGEA (*Paniculata Grandiflora*).—A very showy form, producing immense clusters of flowers a foot or more in length, white, becoming slightly rose-colored. One of the best shrubs in cultivation.

CRAPE MYRTLE.—This old favorite is not sufficiently appreciated. The plant blooms throughout the entire summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers. A clump of these makes a most striking effect on the lawn. We offer two beautiful varieties.

SYRINGIA (Lilac).—These are among our most valuable early spring blooming shrubs; succeed best in strong soils. Commence blooming last of March.

ROSEA VARIEGATA (Variegated-leaved Weigla).—A grand shrub of rather dwarf, open habit and beautiful foliage, deeply margined with clear, creamy-white, distinctly defined. The foliage stands the sun well and is very showy. Altogether it is one of the finest variegated shrubs. In June it bears handsome, light pink flowers very profusely.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon).—These are among our most valuable shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion from May until August. The new European varieties are nearly all of dwarf growth, and the flowers are far superior to the old sorts.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM, OR GREAT BAY.—In writing of this grand native shrub, Mr. J. W. Manning truthfully and forcibly says: "Rhododendron maximum is being largely used for landscape work. Its foliage is the longest and showiest of any broad leaved evergreen. Its hardihood is unquestioned (it is a rare native as far north as Nova Scotia), and its late blooming habit extends the blooming season for a month longer than when the usual varieties only are planted. Its vigorous growth, sturdy habit and adaptability to a variety of soils, would, with its foliage alone, make it a valuable ornamental plant. but its crowning glory of showy flowers, borne in large clusters in magnificent profusion in late June and early July renders it noteworthy among hardy plants. * * * As an ornamental plant it is one of the best."

Rhododendron maximum is at home under the shade of trees, where many other desirable shrubs will not thrive. For massing along wooded drives and paths of parks or private estates, no

other plant is so effective in producing beautiful results. For massing about buildings it is also invaluable. The plants I offer are stocky, well furnished with a ball of earth, and of very superior quality in every particular. They are heavy for shipment by express.

ROSES—EVERBLOOMERS

ADMIRAL DEWEY.—Delicate, bluish pink, shading to white.

BRIDE.—Tea, lovely, pure white, very fragrant rose; adapted for forcing buds, full double, possessing good characteristics.

JOHN HOPPER.—One of the most reliable Hybrid perpetuals ever grown; flowers large, regular and full; brilliant, changing to a bright, glowing pink, shaded with scarlet; very sweet and profuse bloomer.

ENCHANTRESS.—Blooms with astonishing freedom; large, double flowers, in immense clusters; creamy white; slightly tinted with buff in the center.

MAID OF HONOR.—Pink, free bloomer, darker than Bridesmaid.

MRS. ROBERT GARRETT.—Shell pink, fine buds, strong stems, heavy foliage.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON.—Large very full, perfect form, color bright, glowing crimson, rich and velvety.

GIANT OF BATTLES.—Glowing red flowers, very large and double.

PAUL NEYRON.—Hybrid, very large, dark, pink, old favorite.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.—Large, glowing crimson, no more popular rose in the market. best suited for forcing.

BONSILENE.—Tea, crimson, very fine, highly-colored buds.

GEN. R. E. LEE.—Orange yellow; with elegant long buds on long stems; very profuse bloomer, coloring deeper and richer in cloud weather; so peculiar and rich as to attract attention wherever seen. Weak grower.

PAPA GONTIER.—Large long rose, with thick petals of dark carmine-crimson, inner petals a bright rosy-carmine and light up well at night.

ETOILE DE LYON.—Fine, yellow, bedding for outside planting; very hardy, blooms freely, and every flower is a gem.

BRIDESMAID.—Strong grower, with handsome foliage; flowers a lively pink; very popular and a good seller.

MAGNA CHARTER.—Bright clear pink, finished with crimson; very sweet; flowers extra large, fine form and very double.

EVONIENSIS (Magnolia Rose).—Beautiful, creamy white, large, very full, with Magnolia fragrance.

HERMOSA.—Old favorite; always in bloom, always beautiful; fine form, full color, the most pleasing shade of pink, soft but deep.

THE QUEEN OF EDGELY (Pink American Beauty).—Soft, rich pink. In habit of growth, form of flower and foliage, in fact, in every particular, it is identical with American Beauty, of which it is a sprout, or offspring.

MARION DINGER.—Deep, brilliant crimson, richest Tea Rose in existence.

KATHERINE MERMET.—Pink; large, full, well-formed, very beautiful in bud.

MADemoISELLE FRANCISCA KRUGER.—Yellow; large full flowers; a grand bedder.

SOLFATARE.—Fine, clear sulphur-yellow; very fine, large shapely bud with fully double open flower. Extra fine.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.—Strong, vigorous grower, large flower, pure white.

PEARL OF THE GARDEN.—Canary, golden yellow; flowers large, beautifully formed.

WHITE PEARL OF THE GARDEN.—New, white, Tea.

MADAM LAMBARD.—Pink, good buds, rosy-bronze.

HELEN GOULD.—Flowers as large as the American Beauty, resembling it in fragrance and color. full and perfectly double; buds beautiful, long and pointed; color warm, rosy-crimson. Perfectly hardy.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT.—Rich, velvety-crimson, changing to scarlet crimson; beautiful in bud or open; without a rival in fragrance and rich color.

BABY RAMBLER.—This is not a rambler as its name would indicate, but a little dwarf rose resembling the Crimson Rambler that begins to bloom early in spring and blooms through the season, being a veritable little bouquet all summer; the very thing for window sill in pots.

MARIE VAN HOUTEE.—Pale yellow, edges of the petals often rosy-tinted; very fine bloomer.

GEN. WASHINGTON.—Brilliant crimson, flowers large and double.

MARIE GUILLOT.—Tea, white, tinted with lemon, large and good shape.

METEOR.—A rich, dark, velvety crimson; free bloomer and good grower.

SUNSET.—Tea, rich, golden-amber; intensely beautiful.

COQUETTE DES ALPES.—Hybrid, profuse bloomer; in clusters, pure, white, sometimes shaded with blush, large and fragrant.

ULRICH.—Splendid substitute for American Beauty, which does not do its best in the open air, with the same long stem and full double bloom; one of the best hardy, outdoor roses -.

SAFRANO.—Tea, bright, apricot-yellow; very much esteemed.

LAFRANCE.—Hardy; no variety can surpass it in delicate coloring, silvery-rose, shaded with pink.

MAMAM COCHSET.—Pink, Tea; strong grower, large buds and flowers borne on long stems.

ROSE—CLIMBERS.

CARMINE PILLAR (The Butterfly Rose.)—Hardy climber; very large flowers of the brightest possible rosy crimson, lasting for several weeks.

CLIMBING PAUL NEYRON.—A bright pink that no rose excells; true perpetual bloomer. The freest of all climbers.

EMPRESS OF CHINA.—New, hardy, and very free bloomer; flowers large from pointed buds, soft red, turning lighter as it opens; blooms from May to December in the open ground.

DOROTHY PERKINS (H. W.)—This grand rose is a Hybrid Wichuriana. It is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green, leathery texture, and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from 1 to 1 1-2 inches in diameter, borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, and double, of a beautiful shell-pink. Remains in bloom for several weeks. A most desirable Climbing Rose. Most effective for planting on terraces and slopes.

CLIMBING PEARL OF THE GARDEN.—Large, golden yellow; a profuse bloomer, producing 100 flowers to Marechal Neil one; hardy in the South; a most remarkable and the best yellow rose ever seen.

CLIMBING METEOR.—Rich, bright red, persistent bloomer; makes a growth of 10 to 15 feet in one season; brightest colored of all roses.

MARECHAL NEIL.—A beautiful, deep, sulphur yellow; very full, very large, and exceedingly fragrant; the best known and finest yellow rose in existence.

GEM OF THE PRAIRIE.—Bright, violet-crimson, large, double, and fragrant; not so free as some varieties.

RAMBLER.—Yellow

RAMBLER.—Crimson.

RAMBLER.—White.

The last three are free bloomers; clusters, as many as 50 buds on one stem.





MAY DELICIOUS PEACH

The highest authority on the peach in America wrote us under date of 1916: "I examined the specimen very carefully and it does not correspond in shape, texture or flavor with the Mayflower. It is a much larger peach, and a very much better quality."